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РИМСКИЕ ПРАЗДНЕСТВА

FESTE ROMANE

ПАРТИТУРА

PARTITURA



МУЗЫКА · MUSICA

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СИМФОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЭМА
POEMA SINFONICO

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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МУЗЫКА
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Итальянский композитор Отторино РЕСПИГИ родился в Болонье 9 июля 1879 года. Музыкальное образование получил в Болонском музыкальном лицее, где с 1891 года учился по классу скрипки, а с 1898 года — по классу композиции. В 1899 году Респики получил диплом скрипача.

Дважды — в сезоны 1900/01 и 1901/02 годов — побывал Респики в России (Петербург и Москва) в качестве первого скрипача оркестра итальянской оперы. Пребывание в России оказало существенное влияние на формирование творческого облика итальянского композитора. В течение пяти месяцев 1901 года Респики брал уроки композиции у Римско-Корсакова и написал под его руководством оркестровую пьесу «Прелюдия, хорал и fuga», представленную впоследствии в качестве дипломной работы для окончания Болонского лицея. Общение с гениальным русским композитором, великим мастером оркестрового письма, сказалось на оркестровой манере самого Респики; блеск его оркестра, тонкость и разнообразие красок, сами принципы инструментовки несомненно имеют одним из своих истоков партитуры Римско-Корсакова, об уроках которого Респики писал: «Их было немного, но для меня они имели огромное значение».

В 1902 году Респики побывал в Берлине, где занимался по композиции у профессора берлинской Высшей музыкальной школы Макса Бруха. После возвращения в Италию Респики несколько лет выступал в качестве концертующего скрипача, а также принимал участие — в годы 1903—1908-й — в болонском фортепианном квинтете Б. Муджеллини, где играл партию скрипки, альты и виолы д'амур. К этому времени относятся первые сочинения Респики, принесшие ему публичный успех: «Пять пьес для скрипки и фортепиано», оркестровый «Ноктюрн», комическая опера «Король Эндо», поставленная студентами Болонского университета в театре Корсо.

В 1913 году Респики был приглашен педагогом композиции в римскую академию Санта-Чечилия. Отныне жизнь Респики связана со столицей Италии, с академией Санта-Чечилия, профессором которой он был до последних дней своей жизни. Переезд в Рим знаменовал период расцвета разносторонней деятельности талантливого композитора и педагога. Класс композиции Респики в академии Санта-Чечилия стал центром притяжения для молодых композиторов Италии и других стран. В римский период Респики создал свои лучшие произведения, принесшие ему широкую известность. После смерти Пуччини (1924) —

последнего из плеяды великих итальянских оперных композиторов — Респики стал общепризнанным главой современной итальянской композиторской школы. Своим творчеством он завоевал мировое признание, наряду с оперой, итальянской симфонической музыке.

В области музыкального исполнительства Респики был известен не только как великолепный скрипач и хороший пианист, но и как талантливый дирижер. Респики-дирижер выступал во многих странах Европы, совершил несколько концертных поездок по Соединенным Штатам Америки и по странам Южной Америки.

В период фашистской диктатуры Респики хотя и не эмигрировал, подобно своему другу Тосканини, из муссолиниевской Италии, но сохранил позицию независимого художника-демократа. В годы, когда в Италии, как и в других странах Западной Европы, процветали всяческие модернистские течения, Респики остался прочно связанным с реалистическими традициями музыкального искусства XIX века. В этом отношении знаменателен «Манифест», написанный в 1932 году Респики и другими итальянскими композиторами старшего поколения и обращенный к композиторской молодежи. «Манифест» защищал национальные традиции итальянской музыкальной культуры от тлетворного влияния модернизма. Сам Отторино Респики, не отказавшись от современных завоеваний музыкального искусства, внеся свою лепту в закономерный процесс обновления музыкального языка, остался в своих лучших произведениях верен прогрессивным идеям итальянского и мирового музыкального искусства.

Умер Респики в Риме, в своей «Вилле пиний» 18 апреля 1936 года; могила композитора находится в Болонье.

Композиторское наследие Респики достаточно обширно и разнообразно по жанрам и направлениям. Как истинный итальянец Респики отдал значительную дань жанру оперы; как верный сын своего века Респики не мог обойти жанр балета, столь популярный в современной европейской музыке. Большинство опер Респики написано в традициях итальянской оперы второй половины XIX века. Прямое влияние на Респики оказали поздние оперы Верди: «Отелло» и «Фальстаф». Можно также отметить некоторое влияние Рихарда Штрауса: опера Респики «Семирама» (1910; по жанру — лирическая трагедия, сюжет тот же, что и в опере Россини «Семирамида» по одноименной трагедии Вольтера) — известное подражание штраусовской «Саломее».

Наибольший успех Респики как оперному композитору принесли две оперы, написанные по пьесам немецкого драматурга Г. Гауптмана: «Бельфагор» (1923; лирическая комедия) и «Потонувший колокол» (1927; лирическая драма). Эти оперы ставились во многих городах Италии, в ряде стран Европы и Америки. Респики немало экспериментировал в жанре оперы; таковы его произведения последних лет: операмистерия «Мария Египетская» (1932), предназначенная для концертного исполнения, и опера-мелодрама «Пламя» (1934). Последняя опера Респики «Лукреция», сочиненная на античный сюжет, осталась неоконченной и была поставлена на сцене уже после смерти ее автора (работу над оперой, в основном инструментовку, завершила Эльза Респики, жена композитора, ранее его ученица по академии Санта-Чечилия).

Лучшие оперы Респики пользовались у широкой публики значительным успехом, но подвергались нападкам критики за традиционность, за чрезмерную импозантность оркестрового письма. Эта критика была во многом справедлива: Респики, будучи по природе своего дарования симфонистом и действительно незаурядным мастером оркестра, в своих операх чрезмерно увлекался пышностью симфонических эпизодов. Однако в поздних операх он пришел к прояснению и упрощению оркестрового языка, к почти камерному составу оркестра.

Балеты Респики, как и его лучшие оперы, относятся к периоду творческой зрелости композитора. Первый балет «Лавочка чудес», на музыку фортепианных пьес Россини, Респики написал в 1919 году; постановка балета была осуществлена труппой Дягилева в Лондоне. Затем последовало еще несколько балетов: «Венецианская шутка» (1920), «Спящая красавица» (1922). В балете «Белкис, царица Савская» (1932) Респики использовал интонации арабского и еврейского музыкального фольклора.

Наибольший интерес в творческом наследии Респики представляют его многочисленные симфонические и камерные произведения, разнообразные по жанрам, формам, творческим приемам. Очень ярка и определена «классическая» линия. Здесь сказалось отчасти влияние сугубо академического музыкального образования, полученного Респики в Болонском лицее у педагогов «классической» ориентации Л. Торки и Дж. Мартуччи. Но особую роль сыграл непосредственный интерес самого Респики к старинной итальянской музыке, к истории Италии и к ее искусству.

В «классическом» разделе творческого наследия Респики есть обработки произведений старинных мастеров (две симфонические сюиты, представляющие собой обработку для симфонического оркестра старинных итальянских арий и танцев, оркестровые и сценические редакции кантаты Марчелло «Дидона», оперы Монтеверди «Орфей» и его же «Жалобы Ариадны» из оперы «Ариадна») и оригинальные произведения, близкие по характеру старинной музыке: скрипичные «Концерт в старинном стиле» и «Григорианский концерт», оркестровый «Миксолидийский концерт», «Дорийский квартет», симфонические «Метаморфозы в стиле XII века», написанные в форме вариаций на старинную тему, фортепианные «Прелюдии на григорианские мелодии». Эти произведения Респики не являются прямой стилизацией, в них композитор попытался, зачастую удачно, соединить чер-

ты музыкальной старины, древние лады с современным ладогармоническим и, особенно, оркестровым языком.

В ряде композиций Респики получили образное музыкальное отражение впечатления от произведений итальянского искусства эпохи Возрождения. Такова пьеса «Поклонение волхвов» по второй картине одноименного триптиха Боттичелли и сюита «Витражи церкви». Из других оригинальных произведений Респики назовем «Драматическую симфонию» и ряд сюит (форма сюиты была особенно близка композитору): «Сюиту для струнного оркестра и органа», сюиту «Бразильские впечатления», сочиненную после путешествия по Южной Америке, «Сюиту на русские темы» и сюиту «Птицы» (обе последние — на основе собственной балетной музыки). Свообразием отличаются небольшие вокальные лирические поэмы, написанные Респики для голоса с оркестром или камерным ансамблем: «Арегуза», «Весна», «Закат», «Сенситива» («Недотрога»). Поэтический текст играет в этих поэмах подчиненную роль, голос трактован инструментально.

Респики сделал несколько превосходных симфонических инструментовок произведений Баха: Прелюдия и фуга до мажор, несколько органных хоральных прелюдий и органная Пассакалия до минор. Инструментовка Пассакалии, выполненная Респики по просьбе Тосканини, принадлежит к числу выдающихся образцов современной оркестрово-симфонической интерпретации органных произведений Баха. Респики инструментовал, по просьбе Рахманинова, его пять этюдов-картин; русский композитор высоко оценил труд своего итальянского коллеги.

Особую ценность среди симфонических произведений Респики представляют три симфонические поэмы, образующие своего рода «римскую трилогию»: «Фонтаны Рима» (1916), «Пинии Рима» (1924) и «Римские празднества» (1929). В этих произведениях переплелись в некоем новом органическом единстве различные влияния, испытанные Респики, его различные творческие склонности: интерес к итальянскому искусству, «классические» тенденции, реализм русской музыки и оркестровая школа Римского-Корсакова, программные методы композиторов-романтиков, импрессионизм Дебюсси и французских художников, экспрессионизм Рихарда Штрауса. Все эти влияния, порой противоположные, не всегда творчески преломленные в других произведениях, предстали в «римской трилогии» как оригинальный стиль самого Респики, как его индивидуальный композиторский почерк. Здесь Респики нашел свою тему в искусстве, нашел и своеобразные приемы композиции. Пребывание в Риме обострило внимание Респики к этому прекрасному городу, к его богатейшей истории. Каждая из поэм «римской трилогии» это своего рода «тематическая экскурсия» по Риму различных эпох: древнему, эпохи Средневековья, эпохи Возрождения, современному. Этой задаче весьма отвечает и форма симфонических поэм: каждая состоит из четырех самостоятельных и контрастных эпизодов, органично переходящих один в другой, — оригинальное сочетание черт поэмы и сюиты. «Римская трилогия», больше чем другие произведения Респики, сделала его имя достоянием мирового музыкального искусства.

Симфонической поэме «Римские празднества» автор предпослал следующую программу:

1. ЦИРКОВОЕ ЗРЕЛИЩЕ

Темное грозное небо нависло над Большим цирком; но толпа настроена празднично: «Да здравствует Нерон!». Закрываются железные ворота, и раздается хоральное пение обреченных, сливающееся с рычанием диких зверей. Толпа волнуется и трепещет; бесстрастное пение мучеников растет и ширится и, наконец, тонет в криках и шуме зрителей.

2. ЮБИЛЕЙ

Уставшие пилигримы медленно бредут с молитвой на устах по дороге к Риму. Наконец, с вершины Монте Марио их жаждающие души и горящие глаза видят святой город: «Рим! Рим!». Их чувства выливаются в ликующем гимне, которому вторит звон колоколов всех римских церквей.

3. ОКТЯБРЬСКИЙ ПРАЗДНИК

Октябрьский праздник в замках, увитых гирляндами винограда. Слышны отдаленные звуки охоты, переливчатый звон бубенцов, любовные песни. Потом в мягких сумерках раздается трепещущий звук романтической серенады.

4. ПРАЗДНИК КРЕЩЕНИЯ

Крещенская ночь на площади Навона¹. Характерные возгласы труб господствуют над диким шумом толпы, из которого выплывают и проходят, чередуясь, различные картины: напевы крестьянских песен, ритмы сальтареллы², звуки шарманки и голос зазывалы из балагана, хриплое пение пьяного — и полный чувства собственного достоинства повторяющийся возглас, в котором проявляется гордый дух народа: «Дорогу нам, мы римляне!».

Первый эпизод симфонической поэмы «Римские празднества» — «Цирковое зрелище» — рисует картину древнего Рима. В начальных тактах чередуются, а затем звучат одновременно, патетические возгласы и праздничные фанфары, для которых композитор использовал старинные римские трубы «буцины»³. Затем появляются два новых музыкальных образа, противопоставленных друг другу: строгое хоральное пение обреченных на растерзание пленников и злобное рычание зверей, переданное с помощью звукоизобразительных приемов, вплоть до «глиссандо» тромбонов.

Второй эпизод — «Юбилей»⁴ — связан с Римом

¹ Навона — одна из больших площадей Рима.

² Сальтарелла — итальянский народный танец, весьма близкий тарантелле. Сам танец построен на прыжках, что и дало ему название: итальянское «сальтаре» значит «прыгать».

³ Буцины могут быть заменены обычными трубами симфонического оркестра.

⁴ Под «юбилеем» подразумевается «юбилейный год» в римско-католической церкви; в этот год стекалось в Рим за отпущением грехов огромное количество богомольцев. Первоначально «юбилейные года» отмечались раз в 100 лет; постепенно интервал сократился до 25 лет.

эпохи Средневековья. На фоне размеренного аккомпанемента, рисующего шествие пилигримов, звучит их суровое пение. Виртуозно развернута композитором картина колокольного звона, для изображения которого привлечен огромный по составу оркестр, включающий колокол и колокольчики, рояль (на нем играют в четыре руки) и орган, воспроизводящий (вместе с некоторыми другими инструментами) на фоне колокольного звона хорал пилигримов, превратившийся в их ликующий гимн.

Колокольный звон постепенно стихает, и, перемежаясь с последними ударами колокола, звучат оживленные фразы валторн, предвосхищающие третий эпизод поэмы — «Октябрьский праздник»¹. Слушатель переносится в Рим эпохи Возрождения. Перед ним пестрая череда образов: общее оживление праздника, переключки охотничьих рогов (валторны и подражающие им трубы), звон бубенцов (легкое и изящное скерцо; здесь использованы натуральные бубенчики), страстные любовные мелодии и серенада, исполняемая мандолиной. Один прием, использованный Респи, несомненно подсказан «Шехеразадой» Римского-Корсакова: непрерывно и равномерно пульсирующий вне тактового размера аккомпанемент у струнных, на фоне которого звучат свободные фанфары валторны.

Если третий эпизод — это сцена аристократического праздника, то четвертый эпизод — «Праздник крещения» — картина массового народного гуляния на площади. Есть в этой музыкальной картине нечто, роднящее ее со сценой масленичного гуляния в «Петрушке» Стравинского. В партитуре Респи много колоритных деталей: «трещотка» и «дощечки», добавляющие свою краску к общему шуму народного праздника, орган в подражание механическому органу в балагане, усаждающему публику банальным вальсом, забавная «выходка» тромбона, играющего стремительную сальтареллу тяжеловесно, в замедленном темпе, с выпадающими из ритма движениями, «пьяные выкрики» труб, одновременно звучащие вальс (мелодия) и сальтарелла (ритм). Многократно повторяется, прорезая шум праздника, простая ритмическая формула, отвечающая итальянской фразе «Lassatece passa, semo Romani!» («Дорогу нам, мы римляне!») Мощным и настойчивым утверждением этого гордого клича римлян завершается симфоническая поэма Отторино Респи «Римские празднества».

Л. Ауэрбах

¹ У Респи этот эпизод назван «Ottobrata», что буквально значит «прогулка за город в октябре», а иносказательно — «осенний праздник», «осеннее развлечение».

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА

ORCHESTRA

Малая флейта (=флейта III)
 2 флейты
 2 гобоя
 Английский рожок
 Малый кларнет (ре)
 2 кларнета (си б, ля)
 Басовый кларнет (си б, ля)
 2 фагота
 Контрафагот

*

4 валторны (фа)
 4 трубы (си б, ля)
 3 тромбона
 Туба

*

Литавры
 Треугольник
 Трещотка
 Бубенчики
 Бубен
 Маленький барабанчик
 Малый барабан
 Тарелки
 Тарелки и большой барабан
 Тамтам
 Колокольчики
 2 колокола
 Ксилофон
 2 дощечки
 Фортепиано (в 2 и 4 руки)
 Орган

*

Мандолина

3 буцины (си б) ²⁾ или 3 трубы

*

Скрипки I
 Скрипки II
 Альты
 Виолончели
 Контрабасы

Piccolo (=Flauto III)
 2 Flauti
 2 Oboi
 Corno inglese
 Clarinetto piccolo (D)
 2 Clarinetti (B, A)
 Clarinetto basso (B, A)
 2 Fagotti
 Contrafagotto

*

4 Corni (F)
 4 Trombe (B, A)
 3 Tromboni
 Tuba

*

Timpani
 Triangolo
 Raganella
 Sonagli
 Tamburino
 Tamburo piccolo ¹⁾
 Tamburo grande
 Piatti
 Piatti e Gran cassa
 Tam-tam
 Campanelli
 2 Campane
 Silofono
 2 Tavolette
 Piano (a 2 e 4 mani)
 Organo

*

Mandolino

3 Buccine soprani (B)
 (ossia 3 Trombe)

*

Violini I
 Violini II
 Viole
 Violoncelli
 Contrabassi

¹ Tamburo piccolo и Tamburo grande — разновидности малого барабана.

² Старинные римские трубы.

РИМСКИЕ ПРАЗДНЕСТВА

ЦИРКОВОЕ ЗРЕЛИЩЕ

1

FESTE ROMANE

CIRCENSES

7

О. РЕСПИГИ
O. RESPIGHI
(1879-1936)

Moderato ♩=92

Molto allegro ♩=152

Piccolo

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

Corno inglese

2 Clarinetti (B)

Clarinetto basso (B)

2 Fagotti

Contrafagotto

4 Corni (F)

4 Trombe (B)

3 Tromboni
Tuba

Timpani

Cassa

Tam-tam

3 Buccine* (Soprani)
(B)

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Isolate

div.

*Ossia Trombe (B)

rall. Moderato

Allegro molto

Picc. *ff* *a2*

Fl. *ff* *a2*

Ob. *ff* *a2*

C.ingl. *ff* *a2*

Cl. *ff* *a2*

Cl. b. *ff* *a2*

Fag. *ff* *a2*

C-fag. *ff*

Cor. *ff*

Tr-be *ff*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *ff*

Timp. *ff*

C. *ff*

Tt. *ff*

Bc. *ff* *a3*

Archi

rall. Moderato

Allegro molto

Moderato

1

9

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

C.

Tt.

Bc.

Moderato

1

8

Archi

poco rall.

Picc. *cresc.*

Fl. *a2* *cresc.*

Ob. *a2* *cresc.*

C.ingl. *cresc.*

Cl. *a2* *cresc.*

Cl. b. *a2* *cresc.*

Fag. *a2* *cresc.*

C-fag. *cresc.*

Cor. *sf cresc.*

Tr-be *sf cresc.*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *sf cresc.*

Timp. *cresc. sf*

C. *cresc.*

poco rall.

Archi *div.* *non div.* *cresc.*

Molto allegro $\text{♩} = 80$

Motto allegro

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

C.

Tt.

Bc.

f

ff

cresc.

a2

a3

Molto allegro $\text{♩} = 80$

Molto allegro 2-80

Archi

The musical score for the string section (Archi) consists of five staves. The first two staves are for Violins I and II, the third for Violas, and the last two for Cellos and Double Basses. The tempo is 'Molto allegro' at 2-80. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes from 6/8 to 12/8. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*) and crescendo (*cresc.*). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often grouped with beams or slurs.

Picc.

FL.

Ob.

C ingl.

Cl. ^{a2}

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni ^{I. II}

Timp.

C.

Bc. ^{a3}

Archi

2143

13

The musical score for page 13 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Picc.** (Piccolo): Flute part, marked *a2*.
- Fl.** (Flute): Flute part, marked *a2*.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Oboe part, marked *a2*.
- C. ingl.** (Clarinet in G): Clarinet part, marked *a2*.
- Cl.** (Clarinet in B-flat): Clarinet part, marked *a2*.
- Cl. b.** (Bass Clarinet): Bass Clarinet part, marked *A*.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bassoon part, marked *ff*.
- C-fag.** (Contrabassoon): Contrabassoon part, marked *ff*.
- Cor.** (Horn): Horn part, marked *ff*.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet in B-flat): Trumpet part, marked *ff*.
- Tr-ni e Tuba** (Trumpet in D and Tuba): Trumpet and Tuba part, marked *ff*.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Timpani part, marked *ff*.
- C.** (Cymbal): Cymbal part, marked *ff*.
- Bc.** (Bassoon): Bassoon part, marked *ff*.
- Archi** (Strings): String part, marked *ff*.

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Picc.** (Piccolo): Flute part, marked *a2*.
- Fl.** (Flute): Flute part, marked *a2*.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Oboe part, marked *a2*.
- C. ingl.** (Clarinet in G): Clarinet part, marked *a2*.
- Cl.** (Clarinet in B-flat): Clarinet part, marked *a2*.
- Cl. b.** (Bass Clarinet): Bass Clarinet part, marked *A*.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bassoon part, marked *ff*.
- C-fag.** (Contrabassoon): Contrabassoon part, marked *ff*.
- Cor.** (Horn): Horn part, marked *ff*.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet in B-flat): Trumpet part, marked *ff*.
- Tr-ni e Tuba** (Trumpet in D and Tuba): Trumpet and Tuba part, marked *ff*.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Timpani part, marked *ff*.
- C.** (Cymbal): Cymbal part, marked *ff*.
- Bc.** (Bassoon): Bassoon part, marked *ff*.
- Archi** (Strings): String part, marked *ff*.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tuba

Timp.

C.

Bc.

Archi

This musical score page, numbered 14, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C-fag.), and Horns (Cor.). The brass section consists of Trumpets (Tr-be) and Tuba. Percussion includes Timpani (Timp.) and Cymbals (C.). The string section (Archi) is represented by a grand staff. The score is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *a2* (second octave). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs, and some specific performance instructions like "III" and "I". The woodwinds and strings play complex, often ascending, melodic lines, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns.

Picc. muta in Fl. III

Picc.
 FL.
 Ob.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 C.
 Bc.
 Archi

3 Pesante ♩=76

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

div.

ff

div.

ff

unis.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

div. ing.

p

Andante ♩=69

div.

p espress.

div.

p espress.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony orchestra. It features the following instruments and parts:

- Fl. (Flute):** Two staves, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- C.ingl. (Clarinet in G):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Cl. (Clarinet in Bb):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Fag. (Bassoon):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- C-fag. (Contrabassoon):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Cor. (Horn):** Two staves, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Tr-ni (Trumpet):** Two staves, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Timp. (Timpani):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- C. (Cymbal):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Tt. (Tuba):** One staff, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- P-no (Piano):** Two staves, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.
- Archi (Strings):** Multiple staves, playing a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The tempo is marked *Andante*. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The time signature is 4/4.

4

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl. a2

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni

Timp.

C.

Tt.

P-no

Archi

unis.

ff unis.

ff div.

arco

arco

ff arco

ff arco

ff arco

div.

mp div.

mp div in 3

mp unis. pizz.

mp pizz.

mp pizz.

mp pizz.

mp

2143

Fl. Fl. III muta in Picc.

Ob.

Cl. ^{a2}

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni

Timp.

C.

Tt.

P-no

Archi

unis.

ff unis.

ff unis.

arco

arco

arco

arco

ff

Fl. I. II

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp

C.

P-no

Arch.

un. 3

2143

Fl.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

Timp.

C.

Archi

21

Fl. *a2*
 Ob.
 C.ingl. *cresc.*
 Cl. *a2* *3*
 Cl. b. *3*
 Fag. *3*
 C-fag. *3*
 Cor. *a2* *ff*
 Tr-be *ff*
 Tr-ni *III* *ff*
 C. *f*
 Archi *8* *3* *ff*

The musical score is for page 22 of a symphony. It features a variety of instruments including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (C.ingl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C-fag.), Horns (Cor.), Trumpets (Tr-be), Trombones (Tr-ni), Cymbals (C.), and Strings (Archi). The score is written in 2/4 time and includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics (ff, cresc.), and articulation marks. The woodwinds and strings are active throughout the piece, while the brass instruments have more prominent, often sustained, parts.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni e Tuba
 Timp.
 C.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cinghiale, Clarinet, Clarinet B, Bassoon, Bassoon Contrabasso, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, Timpani, and Cymbals. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is "Ancora più mosso" at 92 beats per minute. The score shows a transition from a key of two flats to a key of two sharps (F# major) at measure 5. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *a2*. There are triplets and glissandos in the woodwinds and brass.

5 Ancora più mosso ♩ = 92

8

Archi

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cinghiale, Clarinet, Clarinet B, Bassoon, Bassoon Contrabasso, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba, Timpani, and Cymbals. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is "Ancora più mosso" at 92 beats per minute. The score shows a transition from a key of two flats to a key of two sharps (F# major) at measure 5. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *a2*. There are triplets and glissandos in the woodwinds and brass.

stringendo

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Picc. (Piccolo), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), C.ingl. (Clarinet in G), Cl. (Clarinet), Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), C-fag. (Contrabassoon), Cor. (Coronet), Tr-be (Trumpet and Trombone), Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba), and Archi (Archi/Strings). The score is written in 2/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *stringendo*. A *gliss.* (glissando) marking is also present. The page is numbered 8 at the bottom left.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., Ob., C. ingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-ni e Tuba, Timp., and Archi. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *sf*. The page number 25 is visible in the top right corner. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system ending at measure 21 and the second system starting at measure 22. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with woodwinds and brass in the upper staves and strings in the lower staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score page, numbered 27, contains staves for the following instruments: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Cor Anglais (C. ingl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Bassoon in C (C-fag.), Horn (Cor.), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr-be), Trumpet in C (Tr-ni), Tuba, and Timpani (Timp.). The bottom section of the page is labeled 'Archi' (Strings). The score is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The woodwind and string parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The brass section, including the Horns, Trumpets, and Tuba, plays a more melodic and harmonic role, with some parts featuring sustained notes and others having more active rhythmic figures. The Timpani part provides a steady, rhythmic foundation. The page number '2143' is printed at the bottom center.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e
Tuba

Timp.

Archi

2143

6

Picc. ff a2

Fl. ff a2

Ob. ff

C. ingl. ff a2

Cl. ff a2

Cl. b. ff

Fag. ff a2

C-fag. ff

Cor. ff

Tr-be ff

Tr-ni ff

e Tuba ff

Timp. ff

C. ff

Bc. ff a3

Allegro $\text{♩} = 80$

6

Archi ff

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.
C.

Bc.

Archi

This musical score page, numbered 29, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Cor Anglais (C. ingl.), Clarinet in C (Cl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Contrabassoon (C-fag.). The brass section includes Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr-be), Trumpet in C and Tuba (Tr-ni e Tuba), Timpani and Cymbals (Timp. C.), and Bassoon (Bc.). The string section (Archi) is represented by five staves. The score features complex musical notation with many ties, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Some staves have markings like 'a2' or 'a3' above them. The bottom of the page has the number 2143.

2143

animando

Allegro vivo $\text{♩} = 100$

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

C.

Org.

Bc.

Arch.

animando

Allegro vivo $\text{♩} = 100$

div.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

C.

Tt.

Org.

Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 C.
 Org.
 Archi

7
 7
 8

VUOTA

Picc.
FL.
Ob.
C.ingl.
Cl.
Cl. b.
Fag.
C-fag.

Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ni
e
Tuba
Timp.
C.

Org.

VUOTA

Archi

ЮБИЛЕЙ 2 IL GIUBILEO

Doloroso e stanco $\text{♩} = 84$
con sord.

Violini I *p*

Violini II *p* con sord.

Viole *p* con sord.

Violoncelli *pp* *morendo* con sord. pizz. *p*

Contrabassi *pp* *morendo* con sord. pizz. *p*

Archi

div. in 3 arco *pp sf*

div. in 3 arco *pp sf*

unis. pizz. *p*

unis. pizz. *p*

Cl. (B) *p*

Fag. *p*

Archi

Cl. *I*

Fag. *I*

Archi

Cl. *I*

Fag. *I*

Cor.

Archi

pp cresc. poco a poco

p cresc.

p cresc.

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

arco

(non div.)

p

cresc. poco a poco

animando un poco

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

Archi

cresc.

p

I

p

cresc.

mf

mf

sf

III. IV

a2

mp

mp

mp

tr

fp

f

animando un poco

2

3

0

p

[9] a tempo $\text{♩} = 84$

Picc. ff
 Fl. ff
 Ob. ff
 C.ingl. ff
 Cl. ff
 Cl. b. ff
 Fag. ff
 C-fag. ff
 Cor. ff
 Tr-be. ff
 Tr-neIII e Tuba ff
 Timp. ff

[9] a tempo $\text{♩} = 84$
 senza sord. pp
 div. pp
 tutte pp
 div. pp
 unis. arco ff

senza sord. V-la sola p

Archi ff dim.
 nondiv. ff

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely a rehearsal copy, for the 'Sinfonia' of Giuseppe Verdi's opera 'La Traviata'. The score is written for Flute (Fl.) and Archi (Strings). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/4. The Flute part begins with a melodic line featuring triplets and sixteenth notes, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The String section (Archi) provides a rhythmic accompaniment, also featuring triplets and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing rests for the Flute. The overall texture is light and delicate, characteristic of the 'Sinfonia' in 'La Traviata'.

==

Poco più mosso

Fl. *a2* *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. I *p*

III *p*

Archi

12/8

12/8

12/8

12/8

Ob. I *p*

C. ingl. *p*

Cl. *p*

Cor. III. IV *p*

Tr-ni II *p*

e III *p*

Tuba *p*

Archi *p* senza sord. unis. 2

10 animando sempre

Ob. a2 *mp* cresc.

C. ingl. *mp* cresc.

Cl. *mp* cresc.

Cl. b. *mp* cresc.

Fag. *mp*

Archi *mf* cresc. senza sord. 2

Ob. *a2*

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

C-fag.

mf cresc.

Archi

12/8

Ob. *a2*

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

C-fag.

Cor. I, II

Archi

senza sord.

12/8

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

Fl. *f*

Ob. I *f*

C. ingl. *f*

Cl. *f*

Cor. a2 *f*

Tr-be *p* III *p*

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 104$
3 soli

V-ni I *f*

V-ni II *f* altri 2 2 2 2

V-la sola *f*

V-le *f*

V-c solo *f*

C-b.

2143

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C-fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-ni), Tuba, and Archi (Archi). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The Flute (Fl.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts are in the treble clef, while the Bassoon (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C-fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-ni), Tuba, and Archi parts are in the bass clef. The Archi part is written for a string section, with multiple staves for violins, violas, cellos, and double basses.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The Flute (Fl.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts are in the treble clef, while the Bassoon (Cl. b.), Bassoon (Fag.), Contrabassoon (C-fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-ni), Tuba, and Archi parts are in the bass clef. The Archi part is written for a string section, with multiple staves for violins, violas, cellos, and double basses.

Fl. *cresc.* *ff* 3

Ob. *f* *cresc.* *ff* 3

C.ingl. *ff* 3

Cl. *cresc.* *ff* 3

Cl. b. *cresc.* *ff* 3

Fag. *a2* *cresc.* *ff* 3

C-fag. *ff* 3

Cor. *III* *f* *ff* 3

Tr-be *I. II* *f* *cresc.* *ff* muta in C

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Timp. *f* *cresc.*

[12] Più allegro ♩=120

Archi *cresc.* *ff* 3

un. *ff* 3

ff 3

ff 3

ff 3

cresc. 2143

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl.

Cl. *a2*

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

C-fag.

Cor.

Archi

2143

Fl. $\text{♩} = 88$

Ob. $a2$ f $cresc.$

C.ingl. f $a2$ $cresc.$

Cl. f $a2$ $cresc.$

Cl. b. f

Fag. $a2$ ff

C-fag. ff

Cor. $a2$ ff

Tr-be (in C)II ff (in C)III f

Tr-ni

e

Tuba f

Timp. f

Org. f $cresc.$

Archi $\text{♩} = 88$ ff

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C. ingl.

Cl. *a2*

Cl. b.

Fag. *a2*

C-fag.

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be (C) II *a2*

Tr-ni (C) III *a2*

e *f*

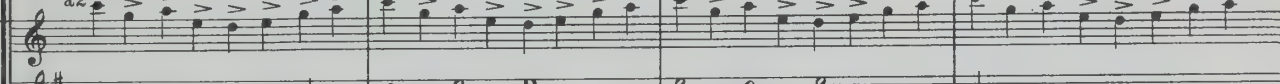
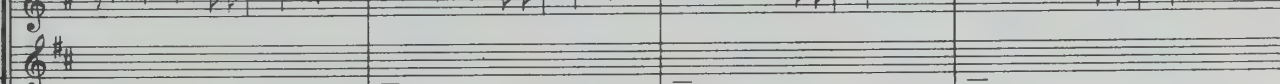
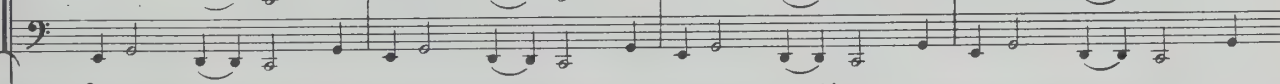
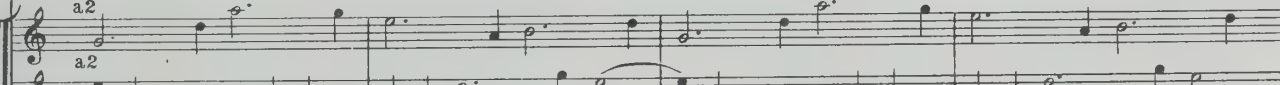
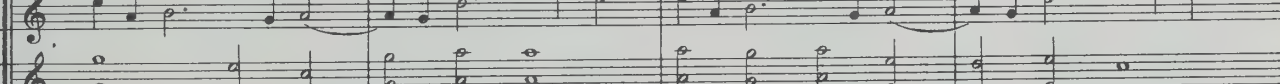
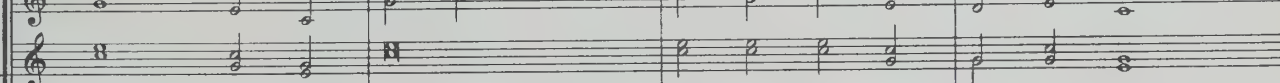
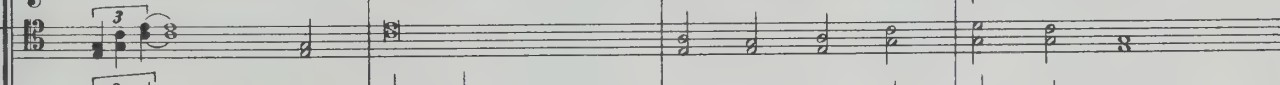
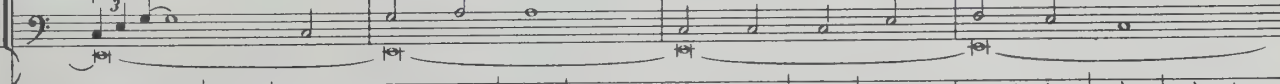
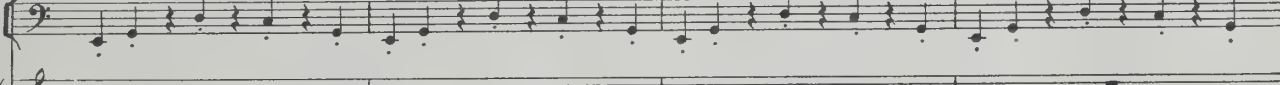
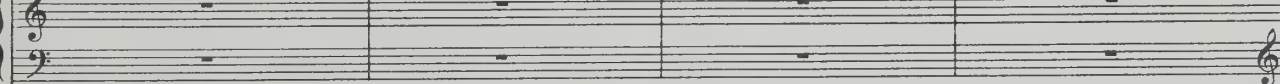
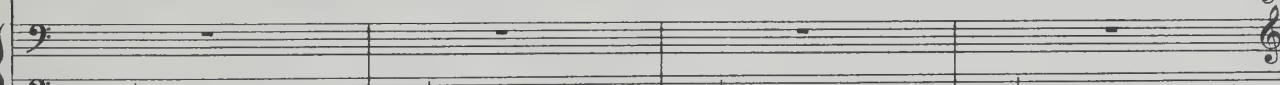
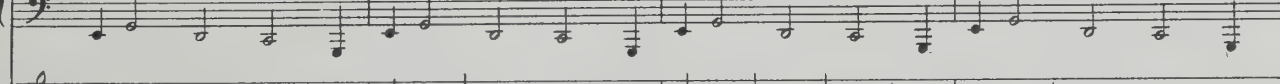
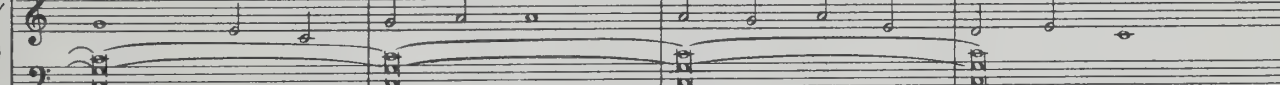
Tuba

Timp.

Org.

Archi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) and brass section (Coronet, Trumpets II, Trumpets III, Trombones, Tuba) are in the upper half. The percussion section (Timpani) is below the brass. The organ and string section (Archi) are in the lower half. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the brass and organ provide harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The score is marked with 'a2' for some woodwinds and 'f' for the trombones. The time signature is 4/2, and the key signature has one sharp (F#).

Picc. 
 Fl. 
 Ob. 
 C.ingl. 
 Cl. 
 Cl. b 
 Fag. 
 C-fag. 
 Cor. 
 Tr-be 
 Tr-ni 
 e 
 Tuba 
 Timp. 
 P-no 
 Org. 
 Archi 

2143

Picc. *ff* *a2*

Fl. *ff* *a2*

Ob. *ff* *a2*

C.ingl. *a2*

Cl. *ff* *a2*

Cl.b. *a2*

Fag. *a2*

C-fag. *a2*

Cor. *ff* *a2*

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp. *ff* *a2*

C-lli *ff* *a2*

P-no *ff* *a2*

Org. *ff* *a2*

13

non
div. *ff*

Archi *ff* *a2*

2143

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl.b.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Tt.
 C-lli
 P-no
 Org.
 Archi

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *I*

C.ingl.

Cl. *tr*

Cl.b.

Cor. *I*
fp *III* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

C-lli *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

P-no *8*

Org.

Archi *tr*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score (page 55) contains staves for various instruments. The Flute (Fl.) part begins with a dynamic marking of *a2* and features a rapid, ascending sixteenth-note scale. The Oboe (Ob.) part starts with a first finger (I) fingering and plays a series of quarter notes. The English Horn (C.ingl.) and Bass Clarinet (Cl.b.) parts have long, sustained notes. The Clarinet (Cl.) part includes trills (*tr*). The Cor Anglais (Cor.) part has a first finger (I) fingering and plays a series of *fp* (fortissimo piano) notes, with a third finger (III) marking. The Cello (C-lli) part also plays *fp* notes. The Piano (P-no) part features a series of eighth notes, with a dynamic marking of *8* and a *tr* (trill) marking. The Organ (Org.) part has a long, sustained note. The String (Archi) part includes a trill (*tr*) and a series of eighth notes.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cor.

C-lli

P-no

Org.

Archi

Musical score for page 56, measures 1-3. The score includes parts for Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (C.ingl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Cello (C-lli), Piano (P-no), Organ (Org.), and Strings (Archi). The Piccolo part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Flute part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Oboe part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The English Horn part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Clarinet part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Cor Anglais part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Cello part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Piano part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Organ part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*. The Strings part has two staves, with the upper staff playing a melody in measures 2 and 3, marked *fp* and *f*.

Picc.
Fl.
Ob.
C.ingl.
Cl.
Cor.
Tt.
C-lli
C-ne
P-no
Org.
Archi

14

mp

lasciar vibrare

f

p

div.

57

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Cor.

Tt

C-ne

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Picc. *sf* *fp*
 Fl. *sf* *fp*
 Ob. *sf*
 Cl. *sf*
 Cor.
 Tt
 C-ne *mp* *lasciar vibrare*
 P-no *ff* *lasciar vibrare*
 V-ni I *div.* *p*
 V-ni II *p* *lr*
 V-le *p*
 V-c. *p*
 C-b. *p*

Cl. b. *mp* *dim.*

Tt. *mp*

C-ne *mf*

P-no *ff* *Red.* *

V-ni I *div.* *p* *dim.*

V-ni II *div.* *p* *dim.*

V-le *div.* *p* *dim.*

V-c. *div.* *p* *dim.*

C-b. *4 soli* *p* *dim.*

dim.

Più calmo

Tt. *mp*

C-ne *mf*

P-no *ff* *Red.* *

(Red.) *

Archi *div.* *tutti* *p* *div.* *n* *più p* *più p*

22

32

7

1

Springer

100

—

.....

100

1000

15 Allegro $\text{♩} = 144$

poco rit.

①

51

• 1

1

5

Allegro gioioso ♩=144

Piccolo *f con molto slancio*

Flauti *f con molto slancio*

Oboi *f con molto slancio*

Corno inglese *f con molto slancio*

Clarinetto basso(B) *f*

Fagotti *f*

Contrafagotto *f*

Corni(F) *f* a2

Timpani *f*

Allegro gioioso ♩=144

Violini I *f con molto slancio* div. 8

Violini II *f con molto slancio*

Viole *f con molto slancio* div.

Violoncelli *f con molto slancio*

Contrabassi *f* *con molto slancio* div.

Picc. *più f*
 Fl. *più f*
 Ob. *più f*
 C.ingl. *più f*
 Cl.b. *ff* *muta in A*
 Fag. *ff*
 C-fag. *ff*
 Cor. *a2* *più f*
 Timp. *ff*
 Archi *più f* *8* *ff*

The musical score for page 62, measures 2143-2148, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet Bb, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) and strings play sustained chords, with the woodwinds marked *più f* and the strings marked *ff*. The Horns (a2) and Timpani have melodic lines, with the Timpani marked *ff*. The Clarinet Bb part includes a key signature change to A major, indicated by the text *muta in A*. The score is written in 4/4 time.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl.

Cl.(B) *ff*

Fag. *ff*

C-fag. *ff*

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be *a2*
(chiuse, imitando il Corno) *ff*
con sord.

Tr-ni *I. II con sord.* *f*

Timp. *f*

Archi

8

ff (non div.)

ff non div.

ff div.

ff unis.

non div.

non div.

Picc. *ff*

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

C.ingl. *ff*

Cl. *ff* a2

Fag. *ff* a2

C-fag. *ff*

Cor. *ff* a2

Tr-be *ff* a2

Tr-ni *ff* a2

Timp. *f*

V-ni I *ff* div. in 3

V-ni II *ff*

V-le *ff*

V-c. *ff*

C-b. *ff*

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) and brass section (Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Timpani) are in the upper half. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) is in the lower half. The score features a variety of musical notations, including rests, notes, and dynamic markings. The Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Contrabassoon parts are marked *ff*. The Horn, Trumpet, and Trombone parts are marked *ff* and include the instruction 'a2'. The Timpani part is marked *f*. The Violin I part is marked *ff* and includes the instruction 'div. in 3'. The Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass parts are marked *ff*. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C).

[illegible]

17 Allegretto vivace $\text{♩} = 92$

rall.

Picc. *pp*

Fl. *pp*

Cl. *pp* (A)

Cl. b. *pp* (A)

Cor. *pp* II con sord.

S-li *ppp*

P-no *pp*

2 *ad. sempre tenuti*

17 Allegretto vivace $\text{♩} = 92$
sul pontic.

rall.

V-ni I *ppp* sul pontic.

V-ni II *ppp* arco sul pontic.

V-le *ppp*

V.c.

C-b.

Picc.

Fl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Cor.

S-li

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

This musical score page, numbered 67, contains staves for the following instruments: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Sleigh Bells (S-li), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), and Contrabass (C-b.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines with various articulations. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests. The brass instruments (Cor, V-ni I, V-ni II, V-le, V-c., C-b.) play sustained chords or single notes.

Picc.
 Fl.
 C. ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Cor.
 S-li
 P-no
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V.c.
 C-b.

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in G (C. ingl.), Clarinet in C (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Horn in C (Cor.), Saxophone in C (S-li), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Cello (V.c.), and Double Bass (C-b.). The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern in the woodwinds and strings, with dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano) indicating soft playing. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests. The string parts are divided into Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass, with specific fingering and bowing indications.

Picc. Fl. C.ingl. Cl. Cl. b. Cor. S-li P-no V-ni I V-ni II V-le V-c. C-b.

This musical score page, numbered 69, contains staves for the following instruments: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in G (C.ingl.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Saxophone (S-li), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass (C-b.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices. The brass section, including the Cor Anglais, plays a melodic line. The string section provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics and articulation marks.

70

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Cor.

S-li

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

[17]

[18]

[18]

unis. ord.

pizz.

div. ord.

pizz.

p

Fl. *cresc. poco a poco*

Ob. *cresc. poco a poco*

Cingl. *cresc. poco a poco*

Cl. *cresc. poco a poco*

Cl. b. *cresc. poco a poco*

Cor. *a2* *senza sord. a2*

Tr-be *(A)* *p cresc. poco a poco* *III con sord. (A)*

S-li *p cresc. poco a poco*

P-no *cresc. poco a poco*

Vni I *cresc. poco a poco* *pizz.*

Vni II *div.* *arco cresc. poco a poco*

V-le *div.* *cresc. poco a poco* *pizz.*

V-c. *cresc. poco a poco*

C-b. *cresc. poco a poco*

Fl. *a2*

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be III

S-li

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

(h)

(h)

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 72. It features a variety of instruments including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in G (C.ingl.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet in Bb (Tr-be), Trombone (S-li), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass (C-b.). The score is written in treble and bass staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The page number 72 is in the top left corner. The number 2143 is at the bottom center.

Picc.
 Fl. *a2*
 Ob. *a2*
 C.ingl.
 Cl. *mf*
 Cl. b. *mf*
 Fag. *a2 mf*
 Cor. *mf*
 Tr-be *mf*
 S-li *mf*
 C-lli *f*
 P-no *mf*
 V-ni I *mf*
 V-ni II *mf pizz.*
 V-le *mf*
 V-c. *mf arco*
 C-b. *mf*

19

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

S-li

C-lli

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

a2

a2

III

19

unis.

unis. arco

arco

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 T-no
 S-li
 C-lli
 P-no
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

a2
 a2
 3
 3
 3
 3
 a2
 a2
 8
 pizz.
 f pizz.
 f
 f
 f

Fl. ^{a2}

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag. ^{a2}

Cor.

Tr-be

T-no

S-II

C-III

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V.c.

C-b.

III

Fl. *a2*

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b

Fag. *a2*

Cor.

Tr-be
Tr-be III.IV in A *muta in B* III(B)

T-no

S-II

C-III

P-no

V-ni I *arco*

V-ni II *arco*

V-le *pizz.*

V-c.

C-b.

Detailed description of the musical score: This is a page of a musical score, page 77. It contains staves for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Cor Anglais (C.ingl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-be), Trombone (T-no), Saxophone II (S-II), Saxophone III (C-III), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), and Contrabass (C-b.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Specific markings include 'a2' for the Flute and Bassoon, 'f' for forte, 'pizz.' for pizzicato, and 'arco' for arco. A section for the Trumpet is marked 'Tr-be III.IV in A muta in B III(B)'. The page number 77 is in the top right corner.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., Ob., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-ni, S-li, C-lli, P-no, V-ni I, V-ni II, V-le, V-c., and C-b. The score is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music is arranged in staves, with some instruments having multiple staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (p, f, pp, etc.). The page number 2143 is visible at the bottom center.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 S-li
 C-lli
 P-no
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

Musical score for page 80, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, and *f*, and articulation markings like *pizz.* and *arco*. The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., Ob., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-ni, S-li, C-lli, P-no, V-ni I, V-ni II, V-le, V-c., and C-b.

21

Picc. *pp*

Fl. *pp*

Ob.

Cl. *pp* muta in B

Cl. b.

Fag. *pp*

C-fag.

Cor. *pp* *mf*

Tr-be *mp* *f* III

Tr-ni *mp* *f*

S-li *p*

C-lli *p*

P-no *p*

21

V-ni I *ff*

V-ni II *ff*

V-le *p* *arco* *ff*

V-c. *p pizz.* *arco* *ff*

C-b. *p* *arco* *ff*

2143

poco rit. a tempo

a2

Fl. *mf* *espr.* *I (B)* *dim.*

Cl. *mf* *dim.*

Cl. b

Fag. *f* *p*

C-fag. *f*

Cor. *f* *p*

Tr-be *f* *p*

Tr-ni *f* *p*

V-ni I *ff* *p*

V-ni II *ff* *p*

V-le *ff* *p*

V-c. *ff* *p* *div.*

C-b. *ff* *p*

poco rit. a tempo

a2

FL.

Ob.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

Cor.

S-li

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

=

FL.

Cl.

Cor.

S-li

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

22

Cl. *I* *3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3*

S-li *pp* *dim.*

V-ni I *tr* *dim.* *pp* *div.*

V-ni II *tr* *pp*

V-le *tr* *dim.* *pp*

V-c. *tr* *dim.* *pp*

C-b. *dim.* *pp*

Cor. *23* *I con sord.* *a piacere* *lunga a tempo*

S-li

V-ni I *continua senza alterare il ritmo* *più P*

V-ni II *più P*

V-le *più P*

V-c. *più P*

C-b. *più P*

Cor. *a piacere* *(lontanissimo)* *lunga his.* *p* *segue* *pp* *ppp*

V-ni I *segue* *dim. e perdendosi*

V-ni II *segue* *dim. e perdendosi*

V-le *segue* *dim. e perdendosi*

V-c. *segue* *dim. e perdendosi*

C-b. *segue* *dim. e perdendosi*

a tempo *Meno mosso*
pizz.

V-ni I *ppp* pizz.

V-ni II *ppp* pizz.

V-le *ppp* pizz.

V-c. *div. ppp* pizz.

C-b. *ppp*

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

[24] Andante sostenuto (♩ = 84)

Mandolino (♩ = ♩) *p*

V-ni I

V-ni II *unis.*

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Cor. *III* *pp*

M-no

V-ni I *div. arco* *pp*

V-ni II

V-le

V-c. *arco*

C-b.

Cl. *I* *leggiere* *pp* *6* *7* *rall.* *6* *7*

Cl. b *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. *III* *I con sord.* *lontano* *ppp* *3*

M-no

Archi *espr.* *pizz.* *non div.* *pp*

Più lento

poco rit.

Fl. *I* *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Cl. b.

Fag.

Cor. *I* *a2* *p* *pp*

M - no *pp* *3*

Archi *arco* *pp* *arco* *pp*

pp *a tempo*

Fl.

Cl.

Cor. *a2* *pp*

M - no *p* *3*

Archi *espress. div.*

2143

[25] Andante lento ed espress. ♩ = 66

FL. *pp*

Cl. *pp*
I senza sord.

Cor. *p* *pp*

M-no *pp*

V-no solo *p* *pp* *pespress.*

V-ni I *pp*

V-ni II *p* *pp*

V-le *p* *pp*

V-c *p* *pp*

C-b *p* *pp*

FL. *p* *pp*

Cl. *p* *pp*

Cor. III. IV *pp*

V-no solo *pp*

V-ni I *pp*

V-ni II

V-le

V-c

C-b.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

V-no solo

V-ni I div. in 3

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

pp

p

più p

p

3

3

V

FL

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-nl
e
Tuba

V-no
solo

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.
solo

V-c.

C-b.

I

espress.

pp

pp

pp

p

div. in 3

unis.

div.

Ob.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-nl
e
Tuba

V-no
solo

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.
solo

V-c.
div.

C-b.

portando

2143

26

Fl. *mp* *a2* *3* *3* *3*

C. Ingl. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. *I con sord.* *p* *III* *pp*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

M-no *p*

V-no solo 26

V-ni I *div.*

V-ni II

V-le

V-c. solo

V-c.

C-b.

FL. *a2*

Fag.

Cor. *III*

S-li *allontanandosi*

M-no *più p*

V-ni I *dim.* *pp* *div. in 3*

V-ni II *dim.*

V-le *dim.* *pp*

V-c. solo *p* *dim.* *pp*

V-c. *dim.* *pp*

C-b. *dim.* *pp*

S-li *perdendosi*

V-ni I *ppp* *perdendosi*

V-ni II *ppp* *perdendosi*

V-le *ppp* *perdendosi*

V-c. solo *ppp* *perdendosi*

V-c. *unis.* *ppp* *perdendosi*

C-b. *ppp* *perdendosi*

attacca

ПРАЗДНИК КРЕЩЕНИЯ 4 LA BEFANA

27 Vivo $\text{♩} = 100$

Flauti

Clarinetto piccolo (D)

Clarinetto (B)

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be (B)

C-III

Sil.

Archi

tutti

pp

f

a2

cresc.

dim.

con sord.

III con sord.

p

p cresc.

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

Cl. picc.

Cl. *a2*

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be *f*

IV con sord. *f*

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

Archi *f cresc.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwind section (Fl., Ob., Cl. picc., Cl., Cor.) and brass section (Tr-be) are active in the upper staves, playing melodic lines with various ornaments and dynamics. The string section (Archi) is in the lower staves, providing harmonic support with sustained chords and crescendos. The percussion section (C-lli, Sil., Tav.) is also present, with cymbals and timpani playing specific patterns. The score is in 2/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including slurs, ornaments, and dynamic markings.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be

Rag.

T-no

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

Archi

The musical score is for page 96 of a larger work. It features a variety of instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Piccolo Clarinet (Cl. picc.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-be), Trombone (T-no), Cello (C-lli), Viola (Sil.), and Tabor (Tav.). The score is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The Flute and Oboe parts have a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The Clarinet and Piccolo Clarinet parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Cor Anglais part has a melodic line with slurs. The Trumpet and Trombone parts have a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Cello and Viola parts have a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Tabor part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Archi part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Picc. *ff*
 Fl. *ff*
 Ob. *ff*
 C. ingl. *ff*
 Cl. picc. *ff*
 Cl. *ff*
 Cor. *ff*
 Tr-be
 Rag. *f*
 T-no
 T-ro Picc. *f*
 G. *f*
 P-tti *f*
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Archi

2 Piatti
p cresc.

The musical score is for page 97 of a symphony. It features a variety of instruments: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Piccolo Clarinet, Clarinet, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Trombone Piccolo, Glockenspiel, Triangle, Cymbals, Snare Drum, and Strings. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano), as well as crescendos and trills. The string section (Archi) is divided into Violins (C-lli), Violas (Sil.), Cellos (C-lli), and Double Basses (Tav.). The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Piccolo Clarinet, Clarinet, and Cor Anglais. The brass section includes Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Trombone Piccolo, and Triangle. The percussion section includes Glockenspiel, Triangle, Cymbals, Snare Drum, and Triangle.

28

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.(B)

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Rag.

T-no

T-ro Picc.
G.

P-tti

P-ttie C.

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.
div.

28

senza sord.

senza sord.

non div.

2143

Picc.
 FL.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Rag.
 T-no
 T-ro Picc.
 g.
 P-tti
 P-tti e C.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.
 div.

Musical score for page 99, featuring various orchestral instruments including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, and Strings. The score includes complex musical notation with triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

2143

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Rag.
 T-no
 T-ro Picc.
 G.
 P-tti
 P-tti e C.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.
 div.

a2
 a2
 a2
 a2
 senza sord.
 non div.

2143

FL. *a2* *f* *3*

Ob. *a2* *f* *3*

C. ingl. *f* *3*

Cl. picc. *f* *3*

Cl. *a2* *f* *3*

Cl. b. *f* *3*

Fag. *a2* *f* *3*

C-fag. *f* *3*

Cor. *a2* *f* *3*

Tr-be *f* *3*

Tr-ni *f* *3*

Tuba *f* *3*

Timp. *f* *3*

Rag. *f* *3*

T-no *f* *3*

Picc. *f* *3*

T-ro *f* *3*

G. *f* *3*

Ptti *f* *3*

Ptti e C. *f* *3*

C-lli *f* *3*

Sil. *f* *3*

Archi *f* *3*

secco

div.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 T-no
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Archi

Musical score for page 103, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* and *a2*, and various musical notations including slurs, accents, and trills. The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl., Ob., C.ingl., Cl. picc., Cl., Fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-ni, e, Tuba, T-no, C-lli, Sil., and Archi.

Picc.
Fl.
Ob.
C.ingl.
Cl. picc.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-be
Tr ni
e
Tuba
Rag.
T-no
C.
C-lli
Sil.
P-no
Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Rag.
 T-no
 C.
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

Musical score for page 105, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *a2* (second octave), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., Ob., C.ingl., Cl. picc., Cl., Fag., Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, Rag., T-no C., Sil., P-no, and Archi.

30 Vivacissimo $\text{♩} = 152$

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 T-no
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

Musical score for a full orchestra, measures 30-34. The score is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It features a variety of woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. Measures 30-32 show active woodwind and string parts, while measures 33-34 are dominated by a powerful brass and woodwind section with a "div." (divisi) marking for the strings. The tempo is marked "Vivacissimo" at 152 beats per minute.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 T-no
 P-tti
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

Musical score for page 107, featuring various orchestral instruments including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Timpani, Percussion, and Strings. The score includes dynamic markings like *f*, *ff*, and *sf*, and performance instructions such as "colla mazza" and "div." (divisi).

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 T-no
 Ptti
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into systems, with each instrument or section having its own staff. The instruments listed on the left are Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. picc.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr-be), Trombone in B-flat (Tr-ni), Timpani (T-no), Percussion (Ptti), Snare Drum (Sil.), Piano (P-no), and Strings (Archi). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings like *p* and *cresc.*. The string section (Archi) is divided into Violins (V), Violas (Vla), Cellos (C), and Double Basses (Cb). The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in E-flat, Clarinet in B-flat, and Cor Anglais. The brass section includes Trumpet in B-flat, Trombone in B-flat, and Timpani. The percussion section includes Snare Drum and Cymbals. The piano part (P-no) is written for a grand piano. The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 108 in the top left corner.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 T-ro
 P-tti
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

Musical score for page 109, featuring various woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The score includes staves for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet Piccolo, Clarinet, Cor Anglais, Trumpet B-flat, Trumpet Natural, Trombone, Percussion, Snare Drum, Piano, and Strings. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with trills and slurs. The brass instruments play a rhythmic pattern. The percussion includes a snare drum and a triangle. The piano plays a complex rhythmic pattern. The strings play a melodic line with trills and slurs. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, trills, and dynamic markings like *f*, *sf*, and *div.*

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page contains staves for various instruments and sections, including:

- Picc.** (Piccolo)
- Fl.** (Flute)
- Ob.** (Oboe)
- C. ingl.** (Clarinet in G)
- Cl. picc.** (Piccolo Clarinet)
- Cl.** (Clarinet)
- Fag.** (Bassoon)
- Cor.** (Horn)
- Tr-be** (Trumpet in B-flat)
- Tr-ni** (Trumpet in C)
- P-tti** (Percussion/Tutti)
- Sil.** (Soprano)
- P-no** (Piano)
- Archi** (Strings)

The score includes musical notation, dynamics (e.g., *ff*, *sf*), and a rehearsal mark **31**. The page is numbered **31** in the top right corner. The bottom right corner of the page contains the text "div. in 4" and "arco".

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 P-no
 V-ni I
 div.in 4
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

The musical score for page 111 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments listed on the left are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in G (C. ingl.), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. picc.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn in F (Cor.), Piano (P-no), Violin I (V-ni I), Violin I divided into four parts (div.in 4), Violin II (V-ni II), Viola (V-le), Violoncello (V-c.), and Contrabass (C-b.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando). The Piccolo part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Flute and Oboe parts have similar melodic lines. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts have sustained notes. The Horn part has a melodic line with accents. The Piano part has a sustained chord. The Violin and Viola parts have sustained notes. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts have sustained notes.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 T-no
 P-tti
 P-no
 V-ni I
 div.in 4
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V.c.
 C.b.

I. II a2
 con sord.
 con sord.
 2 Piatti
 gliss. Fa⁷
 8
 nondiv. div.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 P-no
 V-ni I
 div. in 4
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

Musical score for page 113, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The instruments listed are Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Piccolo Clarinet, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Horn, Piano, Violin I (divided into 4 parts), Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *a2* (second octave). The Piccolo part features a melodic line with eighth notes. The Flute part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *a2* marking. The Oboe part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *a2* marking. The Clarinet in G part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Piccolo Clarinet part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Clarinet in Bb part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Bassoon part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *sf* marking. The Cor Anglais part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *sf* marking. The Piano part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Violin I part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Violin II part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Viola part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *sf* marking. The Contrabass part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a *sf* marking.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large orchestra, including the following instruments:

- Picc. (Piccolo)
- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- C. ingl. (Clarinet in G)
- Cl. picc. (Clarinet in E-flat)
- Cl. (Clarinet in B-flat)
- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Cor. (Horn)
- T-no (Trumpet)
- C-lli (Trombone)
- P-no (Euphonium)
- V-ni I div. in 4 (Violin I, divided into four parts)
- V-ni II (Violin II)
- V-le (Viola)
- V.c. (Cello)
- C-b. (Double Bass)

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). A rehearsal mark **32** is present in the bottom right corner of the page.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 T-no
 T-r o picc.
 C-lli
 P-no
 V-ni I
 div.in 4
 V-ni II
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

Musical score for page 115, featuring various woodwinds, brass, strings, and piano. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Piccolo Clarinet, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trombone, Trumpet, Cello, Piano, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score shows measures 1 through 8, with dynamic markings like "cresc.", "mf cresc.", and "8" indicating repeated notes or patterns.

2143

11

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

T-no

T-ro picc.

P-no

Archi

div.

Fl. $\text{a}2$

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Fag. $\text{a}2$

Cor.

Tr-be $\text{a}2$ ff

T-no

T-ro picc.

P-no

Archi

2143

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 T-no
 T-ro picc.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 P-no
 Archi

Musical score for page 119, featuring various woodwinds, brass, and strings. The score includes staves for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet Piccolo, Clarinet, Clarinet Bass, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Trompiccolo, Cello, Viola, Piano, and Archi. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score shows a complex arrangement with many triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *sf* and *f*. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support with chords and single notes.

[illegible]

Archi

34 Tempo di Saltarello ♩=152

pizz.

div.

pizz.

non div.

pizz.

div.

non div.

2143

12

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

C-lli

Tav.

P-no

V-ni I div.

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Picc. Fl. Ob. C.ingl. Cl. picc. Cl. Cor. Tr-be T-no
 T-ro Picc. G. P-tti C. C-lli Tav. P-no V-ni I div. V-ni II V-le V-c. C-b.

35

123

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

C.

C-lli

Tav.

P-no

35

V-ni I div.

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

2143

214

Picc.

FL

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

C.

C-lli

Tav.

P-no

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

2143

Picc. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Fl. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Ob. $\text{♩} = 63$
 C. ingl. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Cl. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Cl. b. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Fag. $\text{♩} = 63$
 C-fag. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Cor. $\text{♩} = 63$
 Tr-be $\text{♩} = 63$
 Tr-lo $\text{♩} = 63$
 T-no $\text{♩} = 63$
 T-ro Picc. G. $\text{♩} = 63$
 P-tti e C. $\text{♩} = 63$
 C-lli $\text{♩} = 63$
 P-no $\text{♩} = 63$
 Org. $\text{♩} = 63$

36 Tempo pesante di Valzer $\text{♩} = 63$

non div.
 Archi $\text{♩} = 63$

126

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr. be

Tr. lo

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

P-tti e C.

C-lli

P-no

Org.

Archi

colla mazza

IV

Picc. *1*
 Fl. *sempre p*
 Ob. *sempre p*
 C. ingl. *a2*
 Cl. *a2*
 Cl. b. *a2*
 Fag. *a2*
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be *I senza sord.*
 Tr-lo
 T-no
 T-ro Picc. G.
 P-ttie C.
 C-lli
 P-no
 Org.
 Archi *arco sul G* *ff*

Musical score for page 127, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sempre p*, *ff*, and *arco sul G*. The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., Ob., C. ingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-lo, T-no, T-ro Picc. G., P-ttie C., C-lli, P-no, Org., and Archi. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-lo
 T-no
 Picc.
 T-ro
 G.
 P-tti e C.
 C-lli
 P-no
 Org.
 Archi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwinds (Picc., Fl., Ob., C. ingl., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C-fag.) and strings (Archi) are at the top, followed by the brass (Cor., Tr-be, Tr-lo, T-no). The percussion (Picc., T-ro, G., P-tti e C., C-lli) and keyboard (P-no, Org.) are at the bottom. The score is written in a major key with a 4/4 time signature. The woodwinds and strings have various melodic and harmonic lines, while the piano and organ provide a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The score is for measures 128-131.

12

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

Tr-lo

T-no

Picc.
T-ro
G.
P-tti

P-tti e C.

C-lli

P-no

Org.

Archi

37 Tempo più moderato-di Saltarello ♩=138

Fl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Tr-ni *mf* *gliss.*

T-ro picc. *p*

T-ro G. *p*

div. pizz.

div. pizz.

Archi *f* (al tallone)

Fl.

Cl.

Tr-ni *I* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

T-ro picc.

T-ro G.

Archi

[38] Molto vivo $\text{♩} = 132$

string.

Picc. f a2

Fl. *cresc.* f a2

Cl. *cresc.* f a2

Cl. b. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

C-fag. *mf*

Cor. *mf* a2

Tr-ni *I* *gliss.*

Timp. f

T-ro picc.

T-ro G.

[38] Molto vivo $\text{♩} = 132$

string.

Archi *cresc.* f *pizz. arco* f *pizz. arco* f

132

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Archi

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Archi

39 Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 88$ in uno

Ob. *ff* *a2* *b*

C. ingl. *f* *sf*

Cl. *ff* *a2* *b*

Cl. b. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. *f* *sf* *a2*

Tr-be *f* *senza sord.* *I* *II*

Tr-ni *f*

e Tuba *f*

39 Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 88$ in uno

Archi *f* *pizz.*

This musical score page, numbered 134, contains measures 21 through 26 of a piece in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is arranged in three systems, each with five staves. The instruments are: Flute (FL), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Piccolo (Cl. picc.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Cor (Cor.) in the first system; Trumpet I (Tr-be I) and Trumpet II (Tr-be II) in the second system; and Violin (Archi) and Viola (Archi) in the third system. The Flute, Clarinet in Piccolo, and Violin parts feature a melodic line starting in measure 21, marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic and an accent (>). The Oboe and Clarinet parts play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Trumpet parts play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with the first trumpet part marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The Viola part plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Cor part is silent in measures 21-23 and enters in measure 24 with a melodic line, marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic and an accent (>). The Violin and Viola parts play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The score ends in measure 26 with a repeat sign.

FL

Ob.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cor.

Tr-be I

Tr-be II

Archi

40 tratt.

a tempo

FL. *a2* *ff*

Ob. *ff*

C.ingl. *ff*

Cl.picc. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Cl. b *ff*

Fag. *ff*

C-fag. *ff*

Cor. *ff* *a2*

Tr-be *ff* *mf*

Tr-ni *ff* *mf*

e Tuba *ff* *mf*

Timp. *ff* *mf*

T-t. *ff*

P-no *ff*

40 tratt.

a tempo

Archi *fff* *arco*

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.
T-t.

P-no

Archi

2143

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e

Tuba

Timp.

T-t.

P-no

Archi

2143

41 Vivacissimo $\text{♩} = 120$

tratt.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e Tuba

Timp.

T-no

Tro picc.

T-t.

P-no

Archi

2143

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-t.

P-no

Archi

a tempo $\text{♩} = 88$

2143

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-t.

P-no

Archi

2143

[42] Molto vivo 132

Cl. b. *mf*

Fag. *mf* a2

C-fag. *mf*

Cor. *sf* *mf* a2

Tr-be *ff* I 3

Tr-ni *f* *p* II 3

e

Tuba *p* III

T-no *ff*

[42] Molto vivo 132

Archi *f*

f

f

Ob. *f* a2

C. ingl. *f*

Cl. *f* a2 *cresc.*

Cl. b. *cresc.*

Fag. *f* a2 *cresc.*

C-fag. *cresc.*

Cor. *cresc.* a2

Tr-ni *mf* II *cresc.*

e

Tuba *cresc.* III

Archi *f* *cresc.*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, likely from the 19th century, given the instrumentation and notation. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with staves for woodwinds, brass, and strings.

The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl. (Flute):** The first staff, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters with a melody in the fourth measure, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Ob. (Oboe):** The second staff, also with a treble clef and one sharp. It enters in the first measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- C. ingl. (Clarinet in G):** The third staff, with a treble clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cl. picc. (Piccolo Clarinet):** The fourth staff, with a treble clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cl. (Clarinet in C):** The fifth staff, with a treble clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cl. b. (Bass Clarinet):** The sixth staff, with a treble clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Fag. (Bassoon):** The seventh staff, with a bass clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- C-fag. (Contrabassoon):** The eighth staff, with a bass clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cor. (Horn):** The ninth staff, with a treble clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba):** The tenth staff, with a bass clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Archi (Strings):** The eleventh staff, with a bass clef and one sharp. It has a rest for the first three measures, then enters in the fourth measure with a melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds and strings are playing a melody that is repeated in the fourth measure of each staff. The brass instruments are playing a melody that is repeated in the fourth measure of each staff. The score is written in a clear and legible style, with a focus on the melodic lines of the woodwinds and strings.

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 C-lli
 Archi

Musical score for page 144, measures 2143-2146. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Piccolo Clarinet, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Trumpet and Tuba, Timpani, Cymbals, and Strings. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. Dynamics include 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'f' (forte). There are also markings for 'a2' (second octave) and '8' (octave). The string section (Archi) is shown in the bottom system with a 3/4 time signature.

43

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl.picc.

Cl.

Cl.b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc.
G.

P-tti

C.

Tt.

Sil.

Tav.

Archi

colla mazza

2143

FL. *a2*
 Ob. *a2*
 C.ingl.
 Cl.picc.
 Cl. *a2*
 Cl.b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor. *a2*
 Tr-be III.IV
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-no
 T-ro Picc. G.
 P-tti
 C.
 Tt.
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Archi

2

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni e Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

C.

Tt.

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

Org.

Archi

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl.

Cl.picc. *a2*

Cl. *a2*

Cl.b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be III.IV

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc.
G.

P-tti

C.

T-t.

Sil. *mf*

Tav.

Archi

Picc.
 FL.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl.picc.
 Cl.
 Cl.b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-no
 T-ro Picc.
 G.
 P-tti
 C.
 Tt.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Org.
 Archi

2143

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl.b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

Picc.
T-ro

G.

P-tti

C.

T-t.

Sil.

Tav.

44

Archi

2143

Fl. *a2*

Ob. *a2*

C.ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl. *a2*

Cl.b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor. *a2*

Tr-be III. IV

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc. G.

P-tti

C.

Tt.

Sil.

Tav.

Archi

Picc. *a2* *cresc.*
 Fl. *a2*
 Ob. *a2*
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl. *a2*
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor. *a2*
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-no
 T-ro Picc. G.
 P-tti
 C.
 Tt.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Archi *cresc.*

The musical score is for page 152 of a larger work. It features a variety of orchestral instruments. The woodwinds (Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, and Contrabassoon) and brass (Coronet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, and Cymbal) sections are prominently featured, often playing sustained notes or chords with dynamic markings like *a2* and *cresc.* The percussion section includes Timpani, Snare, and Cymbals, providing a rhythmic foundation. The string section (Archi) is also present, contributing to the overall texture. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system shows the initial entry of several instruments, while the second system continues the development of the musical themes.

153

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C.ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc.
G.

P-tti

C.

T-t.

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

P-no

Archi

45

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc.
G.

P-tti

C.

Tt.

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

P-no

Archi

cresc.

2143

Picc. a_2
 Fl. a_2
 Ob.
 C ingl.
 Cl. picc. a_2
 Cl. a_2
 Cl. b. a_2
 Fag. a_2
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp
 T-no
 T-ro Picc. G
 P-tti
 C.
 Tt.
 Sil.
 Tav.
 P-no

Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 T-no
 Picc.
 T-ro
 G.
 P-tti
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Archi

2143

47 Presto 176 157

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C. ingl.

Cl. picc.

Cl.

Cl. b.

Fag.

C-fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

e

Tuba

Timp.

T-no

T-ro Picc.

G.

C.

T-t.

C-lli

Sil.

Tav.

47 Presto $\text{♩} = 176$

Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C.ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-no
 Picc.
 T-ro G.
 P-tti
 C.
 T-t
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.

2 Piatti
 secco

Archi

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 C. ingl.
 Cl. picc.
 Cl.
 Cl. b.
 Fag.
 C-fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-be
 Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 Timp.
 T-no
 Picc.
 T-ro G.
 P-tti
 C.
 T-t.
 C-lli
 Sil.
 Tav.
 Archi

Musical score for page 159, featuring various orchestral instruments. The score includes dynamic markings such as *a2*, *secco*, and *f*. The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl., Ob., C. ingl., Cl. picc., Cl., Cl. b., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr-be, Tr-ni e Tuba, Timp., T-no, Picc. T-ro G., P-tti, C., T-t., C-lli, Sil., Tav., and Archi.

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